The year 1888 promises to be a year of splendid

UNITED DEMOCRACY.

THE SUN

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1888.

THE SUN to-morrow will be 20 pages. We must give the advertisers a show.

For Democrats to Consider.

Mr. Blaine's letter of withdrawal may furtish food for even more serious reflection to the Democrats than to the Republicans. It changes the whole aspect of this year's politics. It may yet produce a change of candidates an one side as on the other. Leav-

ing out of the question Mr. CLEVELAND'S own voluntary and deliberate expression of opinion against a second term, the political situation produced by Mr. Blaine's letter makes it necessary for even Mr. CLEVE-LAND's warmest addirers gravely to consider whether he is the candidate whom the United Democracy should nominate.

The Democrats will have to fight not a divided party, with a great action sullenly indifferent or openly mutinous, but, in all The Mugwumps do not count for much, but when they finally make up their minds that Mr. BLAINE is out of the way, their sole ground and basis of separate existence will be taken away. There are a half dozen Republican candidates who can divide the Mugwump vote.

But that is of petty consequence. What is of important consequence is that since the abdication of Mr. BLAINE the fatal foud between the Stalwarts and Half Breeds in this State may be patched up. The New You Stalwarts beat BLAINE in 1884, and but for them he would now be President. There were many displacements and changes of bolt was the most decisive factor. Mr. BLAINE was probably fully aware that the New York Stalwarts would not neglect the opportunity of exacting from him revenge for the humiliations they had suffered at his hands. It was a bitter revenge, but bitter as it was it would probably be repeated this year did opportunity offer.

Now, however, the stumbling block of the Stalwarts has been removed. It is possible for the Republicans to nominate a candidate acceptable to both factions of the Republicans of this State. It is almost impossible that they should not, if they are not bereft of ordinary foresight. If SHERIDAN, GRESH-AM, LINCOLN, CULLOM, to name no others, should be the candidate, the Republicans of New York would show one solid front of fight to the Democracy. Without New York the Democrate will lose the Presidency. The situation is serious. No pooh-poohing, no vituperation, no ascription of unworthy motives to those persons who believe or fear that Mr. CLEVELAND is not the strongest candidate can alter the duty of the whole Democracy. That duty is to consider without passion or prejudice, and to determine tainable, whether Mr. CLEVELAND, who beat the disunited Republican party of New York by such a pitiful plurality in 1884, can beat the united Republican party of New York in 1888.

Of course, if Mr. CLEVELAND follows the example of Mr. BLAINE, and gives up a personal ambition probably inconsistent with the good of his party, as well as with his own avowed principles, the problem of the Democrats will be simplified; but in any case the Democrats will have to fight for New York.

The Canadian Invasion of Maine.

On the 2d of February, 1871, the State of Maine chartered a company to build an east and west line of railroad across its northern territory, named the Penobscot and Lake Megantic. An amendment of its charter, made on the 25th of February, 1881. authorized the corporation to lease or sell its line of road and property "to any other ratiroad company, domestic or foreign." The purpose of this amendment was to enable the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to build and operate a portion of its transcontinental line on United States soil. The same act of amendment changed the Maine Company's name to the "International Railway Company of Maine." A subsequent amendment, made on the 14th of March. 1887, extended to the road's lessees, or purchasers, the time within which it was to be

completed, to the 1st of January, 1889. The road, property, and franchises of the International Railway of Maine were sold to the Canadian Pacific Company, and are now owned by that company; and this British corporation is building in a hurry the most important portion of its entire line, on and across United States territory, without the permission, and almost without the knowledge, of our Congress.

The Gulf of St. Lawrence is closed by ice for nearly six months in the year. It is the commercial necessity of the Dominion of Canada to have free access to the winter harbors of her maritime provinces. A map of North America shows that the constructed and located line of the Canadian Pacific Railway is the straightest and shortest from the Pacific Ocean to the Atlantic. The railroad system of the State of Maine connects with all the great winter harbors of the Dominion's maritime provinces. The shortest and cheapest cut from Montreal to all these harbors, and particularly to Louisburg, on the Island of Cape Breton, is by the line of the International Railway of Maine from Lake Megantic to the Mattawamkeag River.

Of all the ports on this continent, Louis-

burg is the nearest to Liverpool. The Canadian Pacific Company has already published the trip distance through this harbor, from Vancouver on the Pacific to Liverpool in England, to be only eleven days. Therefore the Canadian Pacific, which is the Canadian Government on wheels, encouraged by the past and confident of the future, has determined to take and us a six rod wide strip of the State of Maine, in order to accomplish this shortest route and best connection, and to trust to British diplomacy and American politics for a sanction of this selzure of the soil of the United States. Maine exceeded her State's rights when

she authorized one of her railroad corporations to sell its property and franchises to a foreign corporation, to be used and enjoyed within her boundaries. Only the Pederal Government, acting through the Congress and the President, can confer such authority on a foreign corporation. Commerce between any of our States and a foreign country, and foreign commerce across any of the States, are exclusively within the power and control of the general Government. The States cannot deal with such foreign commerce at all. It is the veriest exaggeration of lawlessness on the part of the Maine Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, under which this British corporation claims the right to construct and operate a railroad on United States territory. It has not the shadow of a right to do it. So wholly destitute of right is this piratical corporation, that if, instead of buying and finishing an uncompleted Maine railroad for its commerce with Europe, it had leased such line, it could not lawfully have transported goods over it to Hallfax, Pictou, or Louisburg. The first paragraph of the as yet unabrogated twenty-ninth article of the treaty of Washington covers imports into, and exports from, ports of the United States, and not Canada. The right of free transit from Canadian ports through our territory, conferred by the second paragraph of that article, attaches only to importations destined for the United States. and not for Canada, China, or Japan. Certainly this right of free transit does not confer on Great Britain the privilege of building railroads or constructing canals within the territory of the United States.

In like manner, no authority can be got by the Canadian Pacific Rallway to build and operate a road in Maine out of the thirtieth article of the treaty of Washington, which political forces in that year, but the Shiwart I was killed by the partial abrogation of the reaty and the Treasury order of DANIEL Manning, but was resurrected and held to be a force for the benefit of the Dominion Government on wheels. That was simply a contrivance to enable Canadian railroads to participata in the inland commerce of the United Stars, to carry freight from one point in our trritory through Canada to another point in our territory, but not to a Canadian port are thence to Europe.

No! the State & Maine has no more authority to legalia the operation by a Canadian corporation of a railroad within her territorial limits, then she has to suspend the Navigation law of the United States on her coast, and wmit Dominion vessels to coastwise commone in all her harbors. Indeed, if it be conceded that under existing treaties and laws the Canadian Pacific can build or operate availroad across Maine, the right of that corporation to build branches from its trunk line southward, into all of our States and must also be conceded.

We call upon our Government to sunmarily suppress this invasion of United States territory by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

Is Mr. Childs's Decision Final?

For the third or fourth time within six months Mr. George Washington Childs has firmly and positively declined the Republican nomination for President of the United States. His name has been preented successively by the press, by the people, irrespective of partisan considerations and by the machine itself, in the person of

It is safe to say that no man whose name was ever mentioned for the Presidency has been forced to reiterate his positive declination oftener or in more rapid succession than Mr. GEORGE WASHINGTON CHILDS during the past six months.

Mr. CHILDS's last declination is perhaps the firmest and most positive of all. The Baltimore American on a recent date assumed to speak with knowledge of Mr. CHILDS'S real intentions. "We can state," said the American, "from the very best authority that his mind has undergone a change, and that should a cordial tender of the nomination be made he would not decline it."

Yesterday Mr. CHILDS reluctantly inflicted another disappointment upon his admirers. In an editorial article in the Public Ledgerunsigned, it is true, but needing no signature to attest its authorship-Mr. CHILDS again declined the Republican nomination. "It is embarrassing," he says, "to add refusal to denial, and then to be obliged to reiterate both with emphasis. Under no circumstances can he [Mr. GEORGE WASHINGTON CHILDS) or will he permit the use of his name as a candidate for the Presidency."

With characteristic reluctance to disoblige his friends, Mr. CHILDS hesitated long before uttering what he calls a "curt and peremp tory No!" He finds it, however, "necessar to say, courteonsly but decisively, that the American is wholly misinformed. Mr. CHILDS has not changed his mind in the least degree and it is not possible that he will change his mind in that regard." We continue to quote Mr. CHILDS'S language, for it is of solemn import: " As to declining and refusing to be a candidate for President, his mind is firm and unalterable. He repeats his refusal to be a candidate or to be voted for, and adds that he would be compelled to decline the office, honorable and exalted as it is, if by any chance in the chapter of unforeseer

events he should happen to be elected."

Not a man in the United States will ques tion the absolute sincerity of Mr. CHILDS'S withdrawal of his name. We think it is meant to be final. And yet it is only two days since Mr. CHILDS, in discussing in the Public Ledger Mr. BLAINE'S letter of withdrawal, expressed the opinion that "Mr. BLAINE has his heart set as firmly as ever upon the Maine chance, and that the Farewell Letter

is a Boom Reviver in Disguise. The Moral," added Mr. CHILDS, "Hustre of human nature." Mr. CHILDS's own declination is no Boom

Reviver in Diaguise. Nevertheless, each successive refusal by him of the nomination for President seems to add to the arder and enthusiaem of his supporters. And their last hope, if any hope remains, lies in that amiable weakness of human nature, which, in the case of Mr. George Washington CHILDS, manifests itself in the disposition to oblige his friends and make people happy, no matter at what expense or personal incon-

If he does finally reconsider his declination it will be to gratify his friends.

The Predicament of Chaplain O'Shea It looks very much as if the officious and impolitic Gen. DRUM had got Mr. CLEVE-LAND into a scrape, for it is upon the Adjutant-General of the army, and not upon the President, that we must lay the nsibility for what seems to have been the outrageous treatment of Chaplain O'SHEA, the Roman Catholic priest.

It is evident that in appointing the Rev MAURICE O'SHEA a chaplain in the army last autumn, Mr. CLEVELAND intended to gratify Roman Catholics in general and pay a compliment to Bishop RYAN of Buffalo in particular. At that time, we believe, there was only one Roman Catholic priest among the thirty post chapthough the great majority of the enlisted men and many of the officers of the army are of that faith. When, therefore, Father O'SHEA applied for an appointment to fill a vacancy, with the consent and support of Bishop Ryan of his diocese, it was reasonable and proper to grant his request. He had already, as we understand, rendered professional services to the soldiers at Fort Niagara, was familiar with the duties of a chaplain, and was favorably regarded by the officers and men of the post. But through the action of the War Department, what was intended by Mr. CLE-VELAND as a recognition of the claims of the Catholic Church to more adequate representation among the chaplains of the army, seems to have been turned into a of offence to the Catholic priesthood. The appointment of Father O'SHEA was made while Congress was not in session, and was sent to him with an oath of office, and instructions to hold himself ready for assignment within thirty days. He took the oath before the proper officer and was mustered into the military service, but soon after received a letter from the Adjutant-General requesting the return of the letter of appointment, on the extraordinary ground that it had been sent "prematurely." Having got back this letter, Gen. DRUM persists lding on to it, and, though the appointment has not been revoked and no name in place of Father O'Shua's has been sent to the Senate for confirmation, he refuses to regard the priest as a chaplain and rejects application to be put on the pay roll. The name of the Rev. MAURICE O'SHEA, we may add, appears in Sadlier's "Catholic Directory" for 1888 as "chaplain, U. S. A., at Fort Niagara, Youngstown, N.Y."

Now, what is the meaning of all this? Father O'SHEA was regularly appointed, and pointment as a chaplain in the army. The appointment has never been withdrawn or revoked by the President; no other name has been sent to the Senate for confirmation to the place; the priest is not charged with any personal unfitness for the office; he has fulfilled the requirements of the law of the United States and of his own Church in getting the consent of his ecclesiastical superior to his holding it; he has given up his other duties and gone to expense to obey the orders of the War Department, and yet Gen. DRUM snubs him as if he had never been made chaplain by the appointment of the President.

Throughout it is an extraordinary case.

The Intrinsic Value of Gold and Silver In an interesting article on the future of gold and silver, published in the School of Mines Quarterly, Professor J. S. NEWBERRY of Columbia College exhibits a good knowledge of scientific facts, coupled with a most as-

He starts out with this proposition: "What, then has caused gold and silver to be so great Wa of exchange and representatives of value."

tonishing specimen of theoretical ignorance.

The italics are the Professor's own. He evidently succumbed, for the time being, to the talkey that gold and silver are not employet a money because of their intrinsic value, but derive whatever value they possess from their use as money.

Happily for his reputation, the Professor immediately proceeds to demolish his fallacious assertion, and to set forth in detail those intrinsic properties of gold and silver which give them value, and which have led to their general adoption as a circulating medium, namely, their general distribution over the earth's surface, heir indestructibility, their divisibility, and their beauty. He sums up the matter thus

"Size, then, the experience we the world has proved that nothing else is so well adapted as their and gold to become representatives of value and circulating media, and these metals are accepted in all dountrha as having in themselves a value that is, within majeracklimits, in variable, and thus practically intrinsic. here is up prob-ability, we may even say no possibility, that they will cease to be what they new are, the basis of all financial systems and, directly or indirectly, the medical oum-

When a man of science and a college professor contradicts himself within the tompass of a single page, it is no wonder that uninstructed laymen blunder.

How Would He Do?

An esteemed Republican contemporary asks with one of those rhetorical questions which are equivalent to a broad and an emphatic affirmative, "How would Chaunchy M. DEPEW do ?"

There can be no sort of doubt that CHAUNcrev would do well, because he is never weary of well-doing. He would run like a vestibule train, comfortably, smoothly, fast. But, unlike a vestibule train, he might not get there.

In this city and State, if he were not running for the Presidency, he could get almost any office to which a majority would elect him. The Hon. THOMAS C. PLATT might not be an ardent DEPEW man, and there are other politicians who would rather see Mr. DEPEW defeated than to die; but if an arbiter bibendi, or Public Orator of the City and State of New York, or Intercollegiate Advocate, or General Good Fellow of the University of Good Fellows were to be chosen, Our CHAUNCEY would be elected unanimously, and only the Hon. JOSEPH HODGES CHOATE could interpose any competition.

There can be no sort of doubt, we repeat that Mr. DEPEW would do, if do he would. Indeed, he occupies a commanding and, so to speak, a Central position among all the candidates for the Republican nomination. He could carry New York easily, if he could get votes enough, and if everybody who admires him would vote for him. Should he resign the Presidency of the New York Central and go abroad, there is no telling to what honors he might not come.

tion for real Yet it is as proper as it is sad to say that

less than a year ago that stalwart, all-around, and yard-wide Republican journal of the expansive West, the Inter-Ocean of Chicago, labored under the impression that Mr. DEFEW was a Democrat! Blowly, alowly broadens knowledge in the large and

A Different Case.

Mr. T. P. WILLIAMS of Jersey City writes us a long letter to inquire why we say that Mr. BLAINE cannot take the Republican nation after his refusal, when in the case of Mr. TILDEN we advised the Democratic Convention to nominate him without regard to his refusal.

The two cases are entirely different. Mr. Brance represents his own record, his own ambition, and the devoted friendship of a great body of Republicans. Mr. TILDEN, on the other hand, represented the violated principle of popular rights and honest elections. He had been elected to the Presidency, and through perjury, fraud, and false counting, the Republicans had cheated him, and had cheated the people, out of the

We advised that he should be nominated because he thus represented the outraged principle of election by the majority, accordng to the Constitution; and it seemed to us supremely desirable and necessary that this principle should be vindicated, irrespective of Mr. TILDEN's personal wishes.

We trust our correspondent now understands the difference in the two cases. If Mr. BLAINE should take the nomination after having refused it, all his opponents would set up the cry that he had merely been manœuvring for it in his refusal, and the consequence would doubtless be that a great many voters who without the refusal would have given him their suffrages, would now vote against him. Besides, out of regard to his own dignity and consistency, he could not afford to take the nomination he has declined no matter how zealously his friends might press it upon him. He has raised himself to a position unequalled by that of any other American citizen, and to come down from it would mean nothing but disaster and defeat at the nolls.

The difference between the two men: Dr. McGLYNN let everything slide for the sake of HENRY GRORGE, and now HENRY GRORGE lets Dr. McGLYNN slide, too.

We inform an inquiring correspondent that LARRY" GODKIN of the Second ward could not be elected as President of the United States even should be reach 100 on the alethometer. 'LABBY" is a naturalized, not a native citizen. But when "Lanux" reaches 100, the point of absolute veracity, he will be all right from the moral point of view, and it is better to be right than to be President.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Philadelphia Ecening Telegraph, describes the late PETROLEUM V. NABBY as a publicist. Our contemporary should understand that a

ublicist is an expounder of international law. The term cannot properly be applied to a writer on local or general politics.

The Constitution and the Union. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Nir: Trusting

that the time is approaching when a consulta-tion may be had with "Philip Sober," I desire to ask the following questions, based upon the une, not only because in the troublous times of 1831 I listened to the speeches and held social intercourse with the actors of that age. tenden, Cass. Johnson, and since then with many others in public life down to the com-mencement of the civil war. From all this period of experience I became satisfied, as a sweer, that the true and only mode granted o the Federal Government to preserve its existence or to protect its dignity was contained in the Fifth and Sixth Amendments to the

in the Fifth and Sixth Amendments to the Constitution.
Under this view, in 1859. I published a pamphlet setting forth this opinion, hoping to cause reflection and avert war. A large number of copies was called for and circulated, and numbers were sent to able men of the North, Charles O'Conor, Greeley, Jere Black, Reverdy Johnson, W. B. Reed, C. J. Ingersoil, and others, many of whom replied affirming my position. Mr. Lincoin and his advisers thought differently, and inaugurated a war that cost the lives of 1,000,000 of human beings, squandered \$10,-000,000,000, spread grief and sorrow over the whole country, and ruin and bankruptcy over the South. Having worked out their mode of solving the national political problem, let us examine the results. I presume none will deny. eny. First—That for every crime there must be a

ondly-Where there is no penalty there Secondly—Where there is no penalty there can be no crime.

Thirdly—If Jefferson Davis, who certainly was squally guilty with any of the South, could not be convicted, then the South, in her action, had committed no crime.

Fourthly—If the South, then, had committed no crime, why was war waged, and for what?

These questions I have asked of my former neighbor and friend, the Hon, B. J. Walker, of Attorney General Speed, and others of rank Attorney-General Speed, and others of rank, but so far have falled of receiving a reply; and I now restate the case for the consideration and reflection of others, for light on any subject is of value, Respectfully,

CHAILES G. DAHLGBEN of Mississippi.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.

President Cleveland and a Second Torm.

From the Albany Times.

Let our friends attack Blaine's letter as insincere and evasive, or as anything else they choose. But he had the right to issue it, and he did his party n service by issuing it. President Cleveland did his own party a similar service in his declination of a renomination, uttered in the following words four years ago: When an election to office shall be the selection by the voters of one of their number to assume for a time a public trust instead of his dedication to the profession of olitics: when the heiders of the ballot ouighened by ense of duty, shall avenge truth betraved and nieden sense or duty, shall avenge truts serrared and pleague broken, and when the suffrage shall be altogether free and uncerrapted, the full realization of a government by the people will be at hand. And of the means to this end not one would in my judgment, be more effective than an amendment to the Constitution disqualitying the President from reduction. When we consider the Paronage of this great office, the allurements of power, the 'emptation to retain place once gained, and, more than ul, the availability a party finds in an incumbent whom aborde of officeholders, with a seal bern of ben-sits and testered by the hope of favors yet to come, tand ready to aid with money and trained political ser-Yea, we recognize in the eligibility of the President for retection a most serious danger to that calin, deliberate, and the elligent political action which must characterize

and preligent political action which must characterize a government by the people.

This lotter, in our coinfon was, when written, a nich sincere utterance than Mr. Elaine's. It presents a terribus condition of danger to our republican institutions as the certain result of htriguing for a second term. It presult of htriguing for a second term. It presult of htriguing for a second term, it presults of a strong picture and a truthful one, and the very stringth of the terms in which it portrars as gloung a picture imposes upon President Clevelated and his party the necessity of heeding its injunctions.

A Shy Planet new Visible.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUM—Sir: Is that Mercury which may a seen low down in the West at susset and if it is whydoes it twinkle? Ranges. Yes. Mercury is now vaible low in the West after sundown, and is undoubtedly the star you see, for there is no other equally bright is that part of the sky. Its twinkling is due to the unstadiness of the atmosphere near the horizon.

Dr. McGlynn has a Becratt from the West Atready.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It gives me great pleasure to see that that great apostle of labor.

Dr. McGiynn, has at last side tracked Yeary George. It shows he really means to assist the cathe of labor. New ist his surreme and crowning effort be he put the cause of labor on a true standing politically, and retrieve the mistake it made through licenty George.

Such can be done by causing a fusion with the Tamperance or Prohibution party. Every up Emight of philadelic significant of the Company of the Marity prohibution philadelic significant of the Company is a surremental of the Com

K temet. From the Omaka Her

The man of destiny is certain to receive sent by a manimous vote at the next Com en-celection, and his triumphant reduction is just PENERUELA'S GRIEVANCE

ents of the Demere sent Upon the Valley of the the Turnert Mining Region.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.-In the strict sens the recent advance of British Gulana with troops and colonists upon territory claimed by Venezuela is not a violation of the Monroe doctrine, although it is naturally regarded by the republic as a ruthless application to her of the law of the stronger. The question involved is really one of disputed boundaries rather than of the acquisition by a European power of a new foothold in the Western World, Still, while the United States cannot be considered as bound to resent the intrusion of the Demerara authorities either around the mouth of the Orinoce or among the gold-mining mountains, on the ground of the Monroe doctrine, yet our Government might be of service by standing

as arbiter in the controversy.

The real trouble is that forest Britain does not wast arbitration. Three or four years ago Gea. Guzman Blanco went specially to London to procure a settlement, and obtained from Lord Granville what he supposed to be an agreement to arbitrate; but Lord Salisburry's Ministry on coming into office rejected this policy, and sustained the Demerara Government in occupying a vast tract extending to the right bank of the Orinoco. A few months ago Gen. Blanco again went to Europe to protuce an amelable settlement of the dispute, but his efforts seem to have been fruitless. The minediate cause of the latest phase of the trouble was thus summarized by the Agencia Famar.

The oather have takes peacesing of all the stritory and the stritory and the stritory of the trinoco. This science violates and their strategy are set of the stritory of the trinoco. The science violates and their strategy is a string of the Dutch colonies of the state output, A British expression of submitted the boundary claims of Spain, while Great Britain fell in the controversy really dates back to the acquired ago, were then driven off by the Spanlards, returned, and, in spite both of the Spanlards, returned, and, in spite both of the controversy really dates back to the acquired ago, were then driven off by the Spanlards, returned, and in spite both of the spanlards, returned, and in spite both of the spanlards, returned, and of the protection of the spanlards, returned, and of the protection of the string of Spain, while Great Britain fell in the spanlards, returned and the controversy before reaching its present bitter stage was undoubted the subment of the subm as arbiter in the controversy. The real trouble is that Great Britain does not want arbitration. Three or four years ago

a century ago.

The settlement of the controversy before reaching its present bitter stage was undoubtedly prevented by the internal disorders prevailing its present bitter stage was undoubtedly prevented by the internal disorders prevailing in Vonezuela. New Granada. Ecuador, and Venezuela. Which had united in 1819, separated in 1831, and for more than thirty years thereafter there was no stable Government in the last-named country. In 1850 a temporary agreement was made on the basis of the existing line of British colonization, beyond which there was trickery on the part of the Demerara authorities, who pushed westward temporary colonies for scores of miles pending the conclusion of the treaty, of which they had an inkling, and then claimed a line far within the territory which the negotiators intended to declare Venezuelan.

In 1870 Guzman Blanco came to the Presidency. Venezuela having at last become peaceable, he sought to settle the boundary question. Immediately he found himself confronted by the extreme claims of British Guiana, yet since then even these demands have been outdone. Two causes have contributed to the latest British encroachments. One is an appreciation of the future importance of the Orinoco as a commercial highway—it is one of the great rivers of South America. The other fact is the development of the Yuruari gold mines, which are very rich.

This controversy should be settled fairly and peaceably, and not in the old style of a great nation bullying a small one.

GALLANT PHIL SHERIDAN. His Mother Says He Was Born in Somersel

From the Herald.

Somerser, Feb. 16.—Your correspondent visited the mother of Gen. Phil Sheridan at her residence this morning for the purpose of learning the facts concerning Gen. Sheridan's birth and other matters pertaining to his early life. Mrs. Sheridan is in her eighty-seventh year, but her memory when talking to her intimate friends on matters dating back from thirty to seventy years is remarkable. She cordinity received the correspondent when he made known his mission. In reply to the question as to where the General was bern she said:

"He was born in Somerset, Ohio, on the 6th day of March, 1831. We had lived in Somerset a little over a year before he was born, coming here in the latter part of 1829."

"What was the first business he was engaged in?" asked your correspondent.

"In the latter part of 1843 he procured a clerkship in John Talbot's hardware store, but remained but a short time, when he secured a position in the dry goods store of Fink & Dittoe, where he remained until he received the appeinment as a cadet at West Point."

"Who recommended him for the place?"

"No one recommended him. There being a vacancy, after several applicants had failed to pass an examination, he wrote to Gen. Thomas Ritchie, then Congressman from this district, who secured the appointment for him. This was about the ist of March, 1848.

"At what time did he enter West Point?"

"There membel ster. This was all the time he had to prepare himself, and he was but 17 years of age. He graduated in 1853, being in his 23d yoar.

"There are rumors that he was born in Albany, N. Y.?"

"Yes, that likely comes from our living there before we moved to Somerset. The house Phil was born in is still standing on West South

"Yes, that likely comes from our living there before we moved to Somerset. The house Phil was born in is still standing on West South street, near Columbus street. In this building we lived until 1856, when we crected this house, where we have lived ever since."

"Mrs. Sheridan, do you know that the General's name is mentioned in connection with the Presidency?"

"No. I do not, and I hope he will have nothing whatever to do with it. He has had nothing but cares and anxieties since he was ten years old."

"Some of the papers claim that Gen. Sheridan was born in Ireland."

"I never heard that before. Why, we had been in this country almost three years before he was born. As I told you before, he was born here in Somerset, on the 6th day of March. I suppose there are still people here who remember about his birth."

John L. Sheridan, a brother of the General, who is six years vounger, told your correspon-

ber about his birth."

John L. Sheridan, a brother of the General, who is six years younger, told your correspondent that Gen. Sheridan was born on the 6th of March. 1831. in Somerset. Perry county. Ohio, Your correspondent also called on Capt H. C. Griener, a lifelong friend of the General, who probably knows more of his early history than any one, excepting his mother.

"Captain, where and in what year was Gen. Sheridan born?" was asked.

"He was born here in Somerset. He is about 57 years of age. The reason I know his age so well is that I am a little the oldest, and when we ware children we often compared our ages. Many of our old people can recall his birth."

The house in which Gen. Sheridan was born is a one-story frame, on an almost weant street known as West South. The building contains three rooms, with low ceilings not over eight feet in height, and is in a dilapidated condition, owing to which it is seldom occupied. It is entered by a flight of sandstone steps to the only door in the front of the building, which is built on the side of a hill. This door enters into the mala room, the other two rooms being small.

The entire building covers a space probably.

small.

The entire building covers a space probably of twenty feet square. An addition of one room was built to the house about the year 1847, so that the entire structure contains twenty by thirty feet. The present home of Mrs. Sheridan is a next cottage in the suburbs of Somerset, surrounded by forest and other trees, where the venerable old lady and her daughter-in-law, Mrs. John L. Sheridan, reside.

Some Extracts. Mighty interesting reading. H. Greens, A change come s'er the spirit. - Byren.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : The public feel, should be made acquainted with some views of Dr. feGlynn, which are much at variance with his present stiltude. The following extracts are taken from the first number of the American Catholic Quarterly for Jan mary, 1876, in a review by Edward McGiyan of Mr. Glad

stone's book against the Vatioan decrees:

It is but natural that the powers of darkness, in thei attacks on the editice that thrist bas built, should eve seek to desired that their bas built, should eve seek to desired that their production. But partie ularly must se subtle an adversary feet the tactical neet of prejudical to the their states and their states and their states are their states are their states are their states and their states are their states and their states are their states and their states are their states are their states are their states are their states and their states are their states He gives some examples of rebels (page 81) against the Pope's authority: now he might include himself.
On page 91 he avers, and the context is a saving one:
"The Pope then can teach nothing contrary to right
reason, to natural morality, to natural justice." &c.
What a sad commentary on the foregoing is Dr. McOlynn's recent course and his ribaid speeches against

he Pope! Is he new the Doctor of the adversary From the Nebraska State Journal.
Old Grimes is dead, that good old soul,
We noter shall see him more;
He won the over of all mankind—
He always shall the door.

ARTISTS MODELS IN BOSTON. fot Found in Porfection and Abauds

INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY An incident that recalls a famous interview with Man BOSTON, Feb. 10.—Nothing is more fast

An incident that recalls a famous interview with Maniful Staton, as recorded in that favorite book among Protestanta. "The Schönberg-Cotta Pamily," happened on a Connecticut Valley train not long ago to a gentaman of this city. He had just returned to his seat effectioned in the state of the seat free lunch at Springfield, when he fell into conversation with a priest, who occupied the next seat. He found the priest to be a man of great culture, tolerance, and snaw ity, and as they looked out of the car windows at the evergreens of Vermont they talked over the whole range of contemporary political and religious discussion. Encouraged by his companion's modesty and evident interest, the New Yorker took aggressive ground against the temporal power of the Pope, the priest drawing him out with questions rather than troubling himself to reply. They parted at last, with a cordial handshake of new grown affection. Some time after his return home the New Torker accompanied a friend to a signophical social as St. Francis Kavier's Church. After most of the fillustrations had been presented the lecturer said, "I will now show you the features of one when you allows and revers," and a strong cierical face was threw on the curtain. "Why, that's my friend of the White Mountain train was Archbishop for a new introduction. The Archbishop's face quickly wore a cordial smile as hextended his hand and said: "Mr. —— and myself are old friends."

A waiter who has received a fee always shows his Boston, Feb. 10.—Nothing is more fashionable at present in Boston society than art cultivation. Necessarily there is a considerable demand for models. Nearly all of these are women who have drifted into the profession from the shops. The supply of young girls with really good figures who are willing to pose never equals the demand. Any young female whose shape is of exceptional beauty can obtain employment of this sort in Boston very easily by offering her services at the studios. The idea, it is quite likely, will be suggested to her by some acquaintance of her own sex, who has herself turned an honest penny or two for pocket money in this fashion.

The artist to whom the novice applies will probably ask her, first of all, is she desires to nose for the nucle or otherwise. If the former, she must submit to his professional examination—a brief giance is all that is necessary—and, if found satisfactory, she obtains an engagement or a letter of recommendation, which will secure one for her in the schools. If, however—as almost invariably occurs—the applicant declares that she would never under any circumstances, consent to pose undraped, the artist tells her frankly that she can never

A waiter who has received a fee nirays shows he seal as he helps his benefactor to his overcost by reaching under it for the tail of the inside coat and yanking the latter downward with more or less unnecessa the latter downward with more or less unnecessary vigor. This process is sometimes disastrous, unless the coast is particularly well built. A hawyor who had been lunching at Delmonico's, and had submitted to this pro-cess, heard a ripping sound, and, on turning arous, saw one of the caudal ornaments of his awallow tall is

During the bitterty cold wind of Thursday night the few shivering pedestrians on the big bridge were treated to the sight of an elderly gentleman who ran the ful length of that structure at a gait that closely resembled a gallon, A Scotch cap, a rosy complexion, as the strongly marked accent with which he explained his

The other day at a luncheon a party of gentlem The other day at a luncheon a party of gentlemes were discussing the possibility of Admiral Oberardis retirement, when one of the party present narrated the following interesting story of how the Admiral first hat an opportunity to win fame and fertines while still a comparatively unknown naval lieutenant. When the war broke out Gherardi came in from the West in the war broke out Gherardi came in from the West in the hope of getting a command, but met with nothing but disappointment. He confided his troubles to a friend of his. Mr. F. M. Peck, now a brother in-law of Charles Tiffany and father-in-law of William A. Slater of Now wich. Coun., who is one of the wealthiest young mes is this country. At that time Mr. Peck was a clerk at Tiffany's and one day while he was showing some diamonds to a lady customer of the house their attention.

or measurements sometime marching nown the arrest and presenting a very fine appearance.

"What a pity such gentlemanly looking men sheeld have to go to the front and be shet when I am sore there are enough hard characters and riffraff in our large cities to take their places," said the lady. Mr. Pecks. plained to his fair customer that many men were only too anxious to get to the front. Among others be clus the case of his friend Lieutenant Gherardi, whem he

half a dozen professional male models her also, but nobody takes any interest in them. Is the female model's occupation a respecta Is the female model a occupation deserves for once a truthful answer. There are many good women who follow the profession. They are exceptions, however, to the rule, which applies to models in Boston as well as elsewhere. The demoralizing conditions of life to which they are exposed go far toward accounting for this state of affairs.

Mrs. Ayer's and Mrs. Bigelow's Gorgoot

A Divorce for Every Ten Marriages.

From the St. Paul Ploneer Press.

It appears from a search of the county records that about 1.800 divorces have been granted in Hennepin county since 1853. The first divorce granted was in 1855, when Judge Chatfield severed the bond that united Hhoda Bostwick and Reuben Bostwick. The first action for divorce, however, was commenced in 1854. Two divorces were granted in 1855. In 1856 there were none; in 1857, 3; in 1858, 8; in 1852, 2; in 1860, 3; in 1861, 6; in 1866, 17; and in 1871, 17.

In 1886 there were 107 divorces the largest

A Reland for an Oliver.

Wife (to husband, who has stumbled over a air of her shoes)—Don't be so impatient, John. I never

saw a man who has so little self-control over small

Temperance Apostle-Do you know, my young

Young Nan-Yes, sir, and so is water, much more so Think of the flood:

A Surgestion.

Tramp (to citizen, who has donated a nickel

No. I can't do that, but here to a surge

for a night's lodging)—If you could give me one more nicket air, I can get a bed all to myself.

You ask the gentleman you are to sleep with for an ad

tional nickel. He ought to be willing to give it gladly

friend, that whiskey is a terrible destroyer !

-Heavens, my dear, you don't call your shoe

hings as you have!

mall things, do you !

From the Globe-Des

Cortlandt street, which has branches in Hong Kong and Cortland: street, which has branches in Hong Kong and Shanghai, hang a series of Japanese pictures illustrating the seven picturesque periods of man's existence. The material used is matting, not canvas, and great ingenuity is displayed in the execution of the tableaux. The infant, of course, figures in the first picture. The next shows the boy admitted to a university. In the third he stands up for betrothal. In the fourth he is a soldier. In the fifth, much older, he is a mandatin. In the skith he is a dotard, dying. In the seventh he is a wrait wasted away in the wind.

Prom the Globe Democrat.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—I met at Secretary Whitaey's Mr. and Mrs. John Bigelow and Mrs. Ayer, the rich widow of Dr. Ayer. Going on to Mrs. Endicott's I encountered them again there, and the accidental salutation was repeated shortly after in the pleasant pariors of Mrs. Don Dickinson.

This means that you must lunch with us," said the Bigelows merrily, and the lunch cance off nxt day at the Arlington. The veteran editor is 6 feet 3, and seems to grow longer every year. Mrs. Bigelow is a cordial and agreeable lady, democratic and cosmopolitan, who has kept her eyes open ever since she was born, and probably has a wider acquaintance than any other woman on this continent. Her husband is a Democrat this year; but her grandfather was the first Marylander to emancipate his slaves. Their eldest son, John, is an officer of the Tenth Cavalry, and they are visiting him here: their next son, Poultney, is editor of Outing; and their daughter, Grace, has published popular translations from the French and German.

Mrs. Ayer must have once been very handsome. She is still a comely woman, her fair complexion considemented by a great mass of vellow hair. She dresses quietly, and is mod-The extremes have been meeting in the bank mer some. She is still a comely woman, her fair complexion complemented by a great mass of yellow hair. She dresses quietly, and is modsome. She is still a comely woman, her fair complexion complemented by a great mass of yellow hair. She dresses quietly, and is modest and even roticent in her conversation and bearing. I ventured after lunch, to challenge her to show us the wonderful jewels she was reputed to possess, and promised not to say any more about them than I could help.

She objected, and said she could not bear seeming to make a display of anything. I appealed to her sesthetic senze, sayling:

"Here, you, a woman, worth \$25,000,000, they say, go and buy some of the rarest jewels in the world and lock them up where nobody can see them. Is that fair?

She yielded after a while, and brought them forth from her trunk in the other room—\$150,000 worth of pearls, diamonds, and rubles. The former predominated—fifteen tremendous necklaces with perfect pearls the whole length as large as filberts. There were several other pieces, the most important of which was a huge necklace of rubles set in diamonds. Several of the rubles were as big as a main's thumb nail, and the central one formerly the tallsman of a rajah, was uncut, and measured an inch long, three-fourths of an inch wide, and a half fach thick. It was a heavy nugget of fire, Several of the diamonds were as large as the \$5,000 stones in the Queen's tiara, as I remember seeing it in the Tower, and the two largest, one rear-snaped, nearly an inch long.

"These," said Mrs. Ayer, my husbund selected, partly because of their history, as well as because of their limpid brilliancy. They were worn 200 years ago as buttons by that avaricious prelate, Cardinal Mazarin, successor of Richelleum-he had eleven such buttons, we are told. I scarcely ever wear any of these largest jewels—it would seem ostentations. But I love to sit and look at them, and hold them in my hands, and enjoy them as I would as fine painting. And it is pleasant to have my friends enjoy the beautiful things, too." and dumb child. The interest had helped the youngste and quint chill. The interest has neither the younger along, and when the bank shut up shop the loss was keenly felt. She had collected the first and second dividends years ago, and got some \$350 on them. The other day, when she came to get the final pattry allowand was about \$30. She thought for a moment, and ther was about each another to a moment a voice that with a look of grim determination and in a voice that showed bitter emotion, she said: "No, you may keep that money. I need it, but rather than give up this book. I'll lot the money go," When asked why she wanted to keep the old pass book, she answered: "I believe that the scoundrels who have robbed me of that money is had in the bank ought to have no forgiveness. They had in the bank ought to have no forgiveness. They ought to be kept from Heaven, and I'll keep this book to show it against them at the Last Day. It shall never leave me, and when I die I will have it with me." The wom again refused the money, and left with her prec book to keep it as visible evidence against the b wreckers. She was not crazy, only angry and bitte

An amusing example of red tape at Washington is in stanced by United States Marshal McMahon. He for warded a bill for a tug which he had hired to go to the relief of a burning United States vessel. He was immdiately informed from Washington that he should has advertised in the newspapers for a certain number of days for bids before hiring the tug. Now he protect itmself against personal loss by not paying bills out his own pocket; he waits until they are approved

The furniture dealers find that there is a tremen demand for what are called boarding house bureaus if fit between a bod and the end wall of hall bedrooms tiny modern houses. These are a new conception the most astonishingly useless one that can be imagised Such bureaus are about three feet tong and eighter inte inches wide on top, but the drawers, of which there are three, are only six inches deep and six inches high it big enough for a tooth brush, a necktic, and a paper-to-lar box. Yet nothing in the trade sells as well as they do Coroner Ferdinand Levy greeted a German friend e

the street on Saturday and got a cordial salutation in the Coroner replied; "for you said 'sle' instead of 'da."
The two had made one of those pretty compacts favored
by the Germans by which both had agreed to use the friendly, almost fraternal, pronoun "du" instead of "formal "sie" in speaking to one another. Those who greatly admire one another make this agreement, and a penalty always follows failure to keep it.

1839, 2; in 1800, 3; in 1801, 6; in 1800, 17; and in 1871, 17.

In 1836 there were 107 divorces, the largest granted in any one year. There were 160 divorces asked in 1887, and some of these cases are still pending. Of the whole number of divorces 35 per cent, were by reason of cruel and inhuman treatment. 25 per cent, for desertion. 15 per cent, for drunkness, 15 "This slow process of cleaning the ice off the sidewalts by chipping at it with a shovel or a batchet makes as tired." said a country-bred citizen as he struggled over mass of fragments of ice, some stuck fast and some "It could be done ten times more quickly by the use of an old-fashioned wooden maul, made by taking log several feet long and trimming it down to a diam-eter of two or three inches for most of its length. It should be of the original thickness for about one feet or sighteen inches from one end, and that should be the business end. A few vigorous blows, delivered without moving the maul from the perpendicular, would small the icy covering of any sidewalk in New York into loss

fragments that could be moved in a few minutes." "You may talk about fine Italian skies," said a Broad sorhoed of New York as you find in Italy. The troub is that our painters have not approached the litco knark of representing them."

The coal miners' strike has been money in the peckets of the gas companies. Nany boarding houses have sub-stituted gas stoves for coal stoves in rooms not heated by air from basement furnaces. Space is so valuable on fashionable boarding house atreets that the average com is small enough to be made very con

Warden Waish has long been a good judge of buman ity, as shown in the face, but in the last ten months? has become a more than ordinary expert. He has little cabby hole in the Tembs where he sits during vis liters' hours at the jall, and all the applicants to see pris-oners go to him for their passes. This brings before him daily from 175 to 320 persons of all linds. It is a won-darful renorms of human nature that tracks before derful panorama of human nature that stretches be

Wife (on her husband's return from his office)

—I came across a lot of your old love letters to day,
dear, in one of the trunks up steirs. Ah John, hew you
did form and the trunks up steirs. Ah John, hew you
Husband—Yes, indeed. Is dinner ready? Pm as hungry as a tramp. The worry of a constant cough, and the coreness of innes, which generally accompanies it, are both remedied by Dr. Jayne's Expectorant—448.